

E. A. BERGMAN

Peace News

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Scientists say "No" GERMAN H-BOMB CONTROVERSY

By Gene Sharp

FIFTEEN leading German nuclear scientists, four of them Nobel prizewinners, declared last Friday that they would not "take part in any way in the production, testing or operation of atomic weapons."

Their statement came a week after West German Defence Minister Strauss said that tactical atomic weapons would be delivered to the armed forces within 20 months.

They are all members of the Max Planck Physics Institute at Göttingen, and include Professor Otto Hahn who first split the uranium atom, Professors Heisenberg, Born and Weizsäcker. The latter has been largely responsible for theoretical progress at the institute in the last two years.

"For a small nation like West Germany," they affirmed, "we believe that it could best preserve and protect world peace by desisting from possession of all nuclear weapons."

"Any tactical nuclear weapon today would have the same effect as the first atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima in 1945. We know of no technical possibility of protecting the population against the danger of being exterminated by H-bombs."

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PUBLIC OPINION effective in stopping the Suez War CAN HALT THE H-TEST

A SILENT march of women through Central London to a rally in Trafalgar Square will take place on Sunday, May 12 as part of the nation-wide attempt to halt the British H-bomb test.

Reports coming into Peace News this week show that in towns and cities all over the country plans are being made for demonstrations, petitions, public meetings, film shows and days of prayer and special sermons in the churches on a scale approaching the campaign which stopped the Suez war.

In Central London, in addition to the Trafalgar Square rally, a big public meeting is to be held in Friends House, Euston, at which the speakers will be Frank Beswick, MP, Barbara Castle, MP, Reginald Reynolds, Dr. Donald Soper, Mr. Wayland Young and an atomic scientist. The chair will be taken by Col. Geoffrey Taylor of the Liberal Party.

In Nottingham, Quakers have secured the support of churches and local organisations for the following 5-point plan of action during the week end April 27-28:

1. The collecting, in the city centre on Saturday, of signatures to a petition to the Queen to stop the British tests.
2. A non-stop public meeting in the Old Market Square on the same day, from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
3. A motor car poster parade on Saturday afternoon, for which 200 cars are wanted and 30 have already been offered.
4. The showing of the film, "Shadow of Hiroshima," if it can be secured, continuously throughout the day.
5. On Sunday, a day of special prayers and sermons in the churches, culminating in a final public meeting in the Square at 8 p.m. with well known public speakers.

"Our protests will be against the tests of all Atomic Powers," Penant Phillips, a local Quaker told Peace News.

"The moral issue will be stressed, not the political, so that we shall have people from all three parties supporting us. As a preliminary we are canvassing the signatures of prominent citizens to a letter to the local Press."

In Bristol a packed-to-over-flowing meet-

"Successful" visit to
World Court

AFTER a one-hour interview on April 12 with the American President of the International Court (Judge Green H. Hackworth), the Japanese Prime Minister's special envoy (Mr. Masatoshi Matsushita) stated that he would recommend to his Government application to the Court for a ruling on the planned British hydrogen-bomb tests at Christmas Island.

Mr. Matsushita said he had discussed the general legal aspect of such tests with the President of the Court.

"Naturally the President was unable to express an opinion on the matter," he said; but he added that he considered his visit to the Court to have been "successful."

Mr. Matsushita flew on to Rome on the following day, hoping to have an audience with the Pope.

ing addressed by Col. Geoffrey Taylor, Liberal Party Scientific Advisor, called for a city-wide campaign using the largest halls for public meetings.

Col. Taylor, who as a medical man had worked among children in Russia during the famine of the 1930's, and again, more recently, in famine stricken India, spoke of the dangers of radio-active dust. Those under-nourished and short of calcium—our fellow citizens in Africa and India—would be the first to suffer, he said.

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ON BACK PAGE

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In the past Dr. Adenauer had described tactical atomic weapons as "nothing but a modern development of artillery."

A tactical missile could destroy completely a small town. A single H-bomb could make the whole of the Ruhr uninhabitable. The population of Western Germany might be annihilated by the systematic use of H-bombs.

STORM

The scientists stated that they spoke out because the public was insufficiently informed of the deplorable consequences of nuclear war. They did not claim to be able to think as politicians but only to act in a spirit of responsibility for the possible consequences of their work.

West German Chancellor Dr. Adenauer lashed out saying that unilateral renunciation of nuclear weapons "has nothing to do with physical science. It is a purely foreign policy matter."

A storm of controversy developed. The Manchester Guardian correspondent declared, "Nuclear armaments will now become a major issue in the coming election campaign and will be used by all Dr. Adenauer's political opponents in their efforts to end his regime."

The scientists' statement dominated the week end German Press. One leading article spoke of the "Göttingen veto."

Socialist leader Herr Ollenhauer said the scientists should be congratulated on the public statement of their anxiety.

On Monday Dr. Adenauer invited a group of leading West German scientists, including Professors Hahn, Heisenberg and other signatories of the statement to Bonn on Wednesday to discuss the whole problem of atomic affairs with several Cabinet members, the Ministers of Defence, General Heusinger and General Speidel. The usual Wednesday Cabinet meeting was cancelled.

Peace News readers in the Yorkshire area are invited to meet the Editorial staff in the Trinity Congregational Church Hall, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, on Friday, April 26, at 7.30 p.m.

NEWS every week

His first
"Letter from
Westminster"
appears on page 3



New film will help campaign

THE *Shadow of Hiroshima*, a Japanese documentary film newly adapted from *Still It is Good to Live*, was shown in London this week to representatives of peace organisations opposed to the H-bomb test. The showing was organised by the National Council for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapon Tests.

The film illustrates the effects of the atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki 11 years ago and the conditions of many of the victims today.

Described as "the most effective instrument in the campaign against H-bomb tests," it may be rented for 30s. from Contemporary Films Ltd., 14 Soho Sq., London, W.1. It will be available for rental (16 mm. and complete with English sound track) sometime after April 22.

After the showing, Reginald Reynolds expressed his horror at learning that the Japanese victims of the Allied atom bombing still had no social security and had to pay for their hospital treatment.

MANY SUPPORT PACIFIC VOLUNTEERS

HENRY USBORNE, MP, and Philip Toynbee have agreed to add their names to the list of sponsors of the Emergency Committee for Direct Action Against Nuclear War, the establishment of which was reported in Peace News last week, to support volunteers attempting to go to the Pacific area to halt British nuclear tests.

Over 170 replies had been received by Wednesday to letters from the Committee published in the Manchester Guardian, Tribune, and The New Statesman last week.

Efforts to get the volunteers into the Christmas Island area are continuing.

Between 10,000 and 15,000 people may develop bone cancer as a consequence of the H-bomb test at Bikini in 1954, according to an Atomic Scientists' Association report published on Tuesday. Next week's Peace News will carry special material on the H-tests.

4. The showing of the film, "Shadow of Hiroshima," if it can be secured, continuously throughout the day.

5. On Sunday, a day of special prayers and sermons in the churches, culminating in a final public meeting in the Square at 8 p.m. with well known public speakers. "Our protests will be against the tests of all Atomic Powers," Penant Phillips, a local Quaker told Peace News.

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ing addressed by Col. Geoffrey Taylor, Liberal Party Scientific Advisor, called for a city-wide campaign using the largest halls for public meetings.

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SIX QUESTIONS TO RUSSIA

An Editorial

FOUR Russian nuclear explosions have been recorded during April by meteorological stations. They are reported to have taken place on April 3, 6, 10 and 12. The largest of these, on April 10, was called by the Tokyo Meteorological Office the second largest of the six recorded tests in Russian territory since November, 1955. The Russian authorities have not claimed the reports of these tests to be false, or that such reports are only propaganda to make future British and American tests more acceptable to Britons and Americans. Actually relatively little has been made of the Russian tests in the British and American Press—doubtless far less than in the Japanese Press, for the Japanese people have more immediate reasons for concern.

Nevertheless, there are some very serious questions that arise from these Russian explosions.

Much as we deplore the piratical arrogance of the US and British Governments in destroying the freedom of the seas in the pursuance of their policies of war preparation, we believe that it is possible that the Russian tests may be accompanied by a more callous disregard for human life than applies in the Pacific tests.

The Russian Government ought to deal with the following questions if it claims that it approaches the question of the development of nuclear weapons with a greater humanitarian concern than do the British and American Governments:

1. Are these tests always made in completely unpopulated areas?
2. What steps are taken to ensure that no people will be in the test areas, for occupational or other reasons, at the time of the tests?
3. Have any deaths occurred as a result of the tests? If so, how many?
4. Have any people suffered illness as a result of the Russian tests (as, for example, the Japanese fishermen following an American test)? If so, how many?
5. Are the H-bombs tested of the fusion or the fusion-fission type which are responsible for a great deal more radio-active fall-out?
6. Can the Russian authorities calculate the extent of the additional radio-active fall-out for which they have been responsible?

W. German H-bombs?

IT is possible that at last a general election may be fought on the question of the manufacture of nuclear weapons. There has been no consultation of the people on this question either in the USA or Britain. That there has been no consultation of the people of Russia goes without saying.

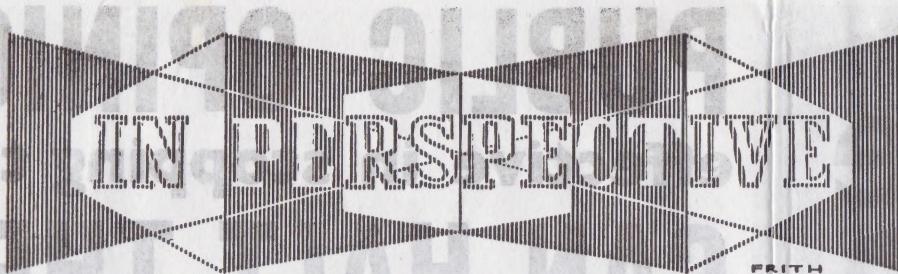
The people who now seem likely to be given a chance of declaring themselves on the matter are those of West Germany. At the beginning of the month Dr. Adenauer stated at a Press conference that it was necessary for the German forces to be equipped with tactical nuclear weapons, and the NATO Powers agreed that this shall be done. The minor nuclear weapons today—those described as tactical—can have an equal destructive power to the A-bombs that fell on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, or even greater.

Dr. Adenauer was not content to leave the matter there, however. He let it be understood that West Germany would not be willing to continue indefinitely as a mere spectator in the competition between the Powers in the development of nuclear weapons but would need to equip herself with H-bombs in the same way as Russia, the USA and Britain.

It is this declaration that produced the public statement from 18 West German atomic scientists that they will not participate in any way in the production of nuclear weapons. The German people are, of course, more conscious of the threat of destruction that would be their immediate fate in the event of nuclear war between East and West, although it is evident that the same fate overhangs every European country in which American and NATO bases are established. The West German people, however, are moved by the additional consideration that they would be most likely to have to use these things against the people in the Eastern section of their own land.

The German Social Democrats who have not compromised themselves on this issue in the same way as the British Labour Party are challenging the Chancellor on this point and there is a very great chance that the issue will dominate this year's West German elections.

The issue is very evidently one upon which Dr. Adenauer is extremely reluctant to fight. It is to be hoped that his estimate of the state of German opinion is correct for much is likely to depend upon the outcome.



E. A. BERGMAN

an occasional examination of local newspapers made it evident that they were still forthcoming and that there were still those who were prepared to give instruction on the basis of ever greater absurdities to those who could be duped into absorbing it.

The most recent example that we have observed occurred in East London a week or two ago when 150 people in Hackney went through exercises on the assumption that they had to deal with the effects of an H-bomb.

The imaginary bomb they had to deal with, however, had not fallen on Hackney.

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PEACE NEWS

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MENACE OF THE DETERRENT

WRITING of the transformation of the arms race into a competition in the development of nuclear weapons, the Manchester Guardian comments, "Mercifully most people appear unaware of the preparations, which they would find anxiously troubling."

The last few weeks, however, have seen a growing understanding of the terrible insecurity in which the whole world is living today. The evidence is only too obvious that tension is increasing between the Powers because of the greater acuteness of the fears following the rapid increase of nuclear weapons and their more wholesale destructiveness.

An instance is the recent grim warnings delivered by Marshal Bulganin to Norway and Denmark about the establishment of NATO bases in these countries. Writing to the Norwegian Prime Minister, Marshal Bulganin said that the Norwegian people "might have to pay dearly for the bases built in Norway for . . . NATO."

He went on to remark that bases used for aggression against the Soviet Union would at once be liquidated; and he asked that the Norwegian people should contemplate the consequences of several H-bombs being used against Norway.

The result would, of course, be the total destruction of the Norwegian people at a very early stage of a new world war. There is very little difference between Norway and Britain in this respect. The future of these lands has come to depend wholly on the mad gamble that, what is called the "deterrent" will remain a deterrent and will never be actively used as a weapon.



IT is this hope, extremely unlikely of realisation if the competition in nuclear weapons continues, that is plainly set out in the British White Paper on Defence.

There it is declared that there is no means of protecting the British people

Their mentors were not carrying absurdity far enough to assume that if it had they would be there to deal with it; and in any case whether you live in Hampstead or Hackney, it is always more comfortable to assume that the H-bomb would have fallen somewhere else. This bomb had exploded 12 miles East of Hackney.

East, it should be observed. Had it been West the greater part of the London population would have been annihilated, and it is better not to contemplate that kind of thing when one is talking about Civil Defence.

Mr. Sandys' message

IT is also the distant effects of a single bomb that have to be dealt with, it should be noticed. The usual preposterous but convenient assumption of the CD exponents has been made that the enemy will just have dropped this bomb and then desisted.

Well, Mr. Duncan Sandys has a message for those 150 people in East London and all the others, elsewhere, who have given their time and effort on the basis of the fairy stories they have been told.

In the "Defence" White Paper he tells them that such enemy bombers as were to get past the fighter aircraft "even if it were only a dozen" (he says nothing here of guided missiles, be it noted) "could with megaton bombs inflict widespread devastation."

So that there shall be no mistake about the significance of this he says, "It must be frankly recognised that there is at present no means of providing adequate protection of the people of this country against the consequences of an attack with nuclear weapons."

NOTEBOOK

Not Al at Lloyds

THE Koinonia Farm, in Georgia, which has been the victim of shooting and arson because it will not operate a colour bar, has had all its insurance policies cancelled. Even a New Zealand company has cancelled cover which it gave for a short period. And Lloyds of London has refused a request for cover.

Since insurance is a condition of mortgage on the farm, the inter-racial group are asking 2,000 Americans to come forward and each cover \$50 in the event of the loss of a building or tractor, or in the event of a damage suit. Thus, if a \$10,000

American and NATO bases are established. The West German people, however, are moved by the additional consideration that they would be most likely to have to use these things against the people in the Eastern section of their own land.

The German Social Democrats who have not compromised themselves on this issue in the same way as the British Labour Party are challenging the Chancellor on this point and there is a very great chance that the issue will dominate this year's West German elections.

The issue is very evidently one upon which Dr. Adenauer is extremely reluctant to fight. It is to be hoped that his estimate of the state of German opinion is correct for much is likely to depend upon the outcome of an election fought on this question. As Sebastian Haffner remarks in the *Observer* "Internationally, the outcome of the West German controversy will probably decide whether or not weapons of mass annihilation will get into the hands of all medium and small States."

Civil defence

A FEW years back we commented on the fatuous introduction by the Civil Defence Director in Hampstead to his exhortation to Hampstead citizens to prepare themselves for Civil Defence.

It was very unlikely, he held, that an enemy would drop an H-bomb on Hampstead, but the fortunate inhabitants of that area should nevertheless prepare themselves to do their bit.

This was during the period when CD instructors gave their guidance on the basis of the assumption that what would have to be dealt with was something they called the "nominal bomb."

Already the authorities were aware that the "nominal bomb"—the bomb of the destructive capacity that was used at Hiroshima—was no longer what was to be expected and that the implication that the problem presented was the capacity to deal with a single isolated bomb had no relationship to the realities of warfare.

There was held to be, however, the psychological need for the maintenance of pretence in this matter, and the painted facade of civil defence had to be propped up at the expense of the wasted hours of those who could be brought to volunteer, backed up by the obviously derisive sums that were set aside by the Government for the purpose.

Absurdities

WITH the advent of the H-bomb the comforting assumptions that had to be made by the civil defence exponents became more and more patently absurd, but

Norwegian people "might have to pay dearly for the bases built in Norway for . . . NATO."

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IT is this hope, extremely unlikely of realisation if the competition in nuclear weapons continues, that is plainly set out in the British White Paper on Defence.

There it is declared that there is no means of protecting the British people against nuclear attack and "the overriding consideration must be to prevent war rather than prepare for it," while "the only existing safeguard against major aggression is the power to threaten retaliation with nuclear weapons."

The precarious character of this safeguard is underlined by the fact that it is the same Government that is now declaring that the only hope is to prevent war that a few months ago took the initiative in entering upon an aggressive war against Egypt.

The terrible danger of reliance on the H-bomb as the deterrent against war was made plain in the too frank broadcast that recently got Mr. George Brown into such trouble with the Parliamentary Labour Party. What Mr. Brown expressed was the kind of calculation that is behind the policies of both Parties in Parliament, although Mr. Brown chose an awkward time to say so, so far as his own Party was concerned.

"Our vital interests," he said, "are not always the same as America's vital interests. That being so, the threat to bring the deterrent into play must exist here as well as in America." It will be seen that it is not in the prevention of war that "the threat to bring the deterrent into play" is here contemplated but in the furtherance of some aspect of British policy, some "vital interest." To make the matter more clear Mr. Brown said "I hope it is not a question of a situation in which we use the H-bomb: but I can well imagine a situation where we want to use it as a threat."

Now a threat is not a threat unless there is the possibility of its being carried out. Mr. Brown has here pointed to the terrible danger in which the whole world stands today.

The nuclear weapon will not be regarded merely as a deterrent against war but as a deterrent against the pursuance of a policy by some Power that another Power desires to prevent.



MR. BROWN makes clear the possibility (indicated incidentally by the Suez trouble) that there may be occasions when Britain would desire to be in a position to use this threat.

What applies to Britain applies also, of course, to the US, to Russia and to any of the other Governments which will in due course equip themselves with H-bombs and other nuclear weapons.

Statesmen, politicians, generals, ecclesiastics—all are agreed today that the only way to save humanity is to outlaw war. It is doubtless a difficult and painful thing to have to face that we cannot retain the "deterrent" and achieve the outlawry of war.

The only way to get rid of the constant danger of war is to get rid of the threat as an instrument of diplomacy. It is this fact that makes the policy of complete unilateral disarmament so much more realistic than the methods of dealing with the problem to which the world's statesmen limit themselves. We can only achieve peace if we abandon the power to threaten. The best way in the nuclear age for any nation to renounce its power to threaten is to disarm.

NOTEBOOK

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THE Koinonia Farm, in Georgia, which has been the victim of shooting and arson because it will not operate a colour bar, has had all its insurance policies cancelled. Even a New Zealand company has cancelled cover which it gave for a short period. And Lloyds of London has refused a request for cover.

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They have called it the "Christian Brotherhood Insurance Plan".

I invite Lloyds of London to explain why they would not give cover to this gallant little farming community, under siege because of its faith in the brotherhood of man.

They didn't like Ike's Exhibition

THE first night I had an hour on the job and seven folk looked in."

So writes Squire Tempest of Bradford after distributing leaflets outside Eisenhower's "Open Skies Exhibition" when it came to the Yorkshire city of Bradford recently.

His experience "corresponded with the others who took on the job," he adds.

The Exhibition was "a complete flop," he told Sybil Morrison.

Professor Ude must rest

THOSE readers who know what a tower of strength Professor Ude has been to war resisters in Austria will be sorry to learn that he has suffered a complete breakdown and has been ordered "weeks of complete bodily and spiritual rest".

Now over 80, he has been the acknowledged leader of Catholic pacifists through many long and turbulent years.

Lucy Hackel, who is attending to his correspondence, writes: Professor Ude asks for your prayers and sends his greetings.

No holiday for secretary

MARY BENSON, who as Secretary to the Africa Bureau was a familiar figure at Michael Scott's Press Conferences in London, is on a visit to South Africa. It's no holiday, apparently, for she is acting as temporary secretary to the Treason Trial Defence Fund, which was desperately in need of secretarial help.

THE EDITOR.

"WAR ON WANT" COUNCIL'S FIRST CONFERENCE BY OLWEN BATTERSBY

"I BELIEVE that we in Britain have the best chance of any country in the world to give a lead in this 'War on Want,' a lead which may well be followed by countries on both sides of the Iron Curtain."

So James Griffiths, MP, told the first conference of its kind organised by the newly formed Council for War on Want in London recently. He was addressing delegates from Labour and Co-operative Party branches, Co-operative Guilds, Trade Unions, Trade Councils, Church and Quaker groups, and many social welfare organisations.

One hundred and sixty million pounds: this sum was one-tenth of what this country spent on defence, and one-twelfth of what the people of Britain spend on drink and tobacco each year. Yet it was far in excess of what any country to date had given for the waging of "War on Want" throughout the world.

Age of transition

It was the sum—one per cent of the national income—to which at its conference last October the Labour Party had unanimously pledged itself to give on its return to power.

By concentrating—and consecrating—her skill, resources and knowledge to fighting the three giant evils of this age, poverty, disease, and ignorance, Britain would make her biggest contribution to the peace and prosperity of the world.

We lived in an age of rapid transition, he continued, with many challenges, many divisions, in a world where two out of every five lived in the rich countries of the world—and that included ourselves—and where three out of every five—some 1,500 million people, increasing by 25 to 30 million each year—lived in the poorer countries of the world. These latter included most of Asia, almost all Africa, a large part of South America, and other territories scattered throughout the world. Population was increasing, and it was increasing faster in these poorer countries.

A PENGUIN SPECIAL
JUST PUBLISHED · 2s 6d

Is Peace Possible?

Lady Hilda Selwyn Clarke, Secretary, Fabian Colonial Bureau, emphasising some of the lesser-known facts relating to this "terrifying poverty" said:

"In 1954 the average income in this country was £300 per annum; in Jamaica it was £60; in Kenya £18; in Tanganyika £13; in Nigeria as a whole £21.

"On education in this country we are spending £12.5s. per head; in Ghana £1; Nigeria 3s.; Malaya 4s. 2d.; Kenya 8s. 6d.

LETTER FROM WESTMINSTER By Fenner Brockway M.P.

(this Kenya figure includes what is spent on white children). Throughout the Colonies 8s. per head was spent on education as against £12.5s. in this country.

"I regard the British citizens as directly responsible for their welfare," she commented.

Independence was being penalised today. Ghana gained her independence on March 6; she was on that day just as much in need of help from this country as when she was under British rule, yet the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, and the Colonial Development Corporation, were denied to her. Unless something were done this would happen also to Malaya, Nigeria and the West Indies in the not distant future.

"This country spends £300 million on her

Britain could lead by fighting poverty, disease and ignorance, the

3 GIANT EVILS

for centuries. We did not create it, though we had taken advantage of it. What was new was the consciousness of this poverty among the impoverished peoples themselves, and their determination to overcome it.

"It is not poor people who lead the revolutions and the wars of the world, it is the people who are determined not to be poor. Is this going to be a war that will be waged against us, or is it one which we shall wage together? In this 'War against Want' do we join with the peoples of those lands where this terrifying poverty exists?

"That is the great challenge of our time," concluded the speaker.

own health services, she gives the paltry sum of £300,000 to the World Health Organisation," said Arthur Blenkinsop, MP.

The World Health Organisation had tried to set up a special fund for the cure of malaria, in addition to the ordinary fund; to that fund this country had contributed nothing.

All three speakers were agreed that some stabilisation of world prices was essential. Primary producers should be guaranteed a minimum price, with sufficient profit to enable them to develop their own resources. They should not be left at the mercy of hazardous fluctuations.

Practical questions

Fourth speaker of the conference was Sir Richard Acland, who confined his speech to advice, "drawn from my own failure," on the procedure of the Council.

Many practical questions were asked at the conclusion of the conference, of the Brains Trust panel of experts, most controversial being that of bi-lateral versus international aid. All were agreed that, however given, aid could not wait.

April 18, 1957—PEACE NEWS—3

Too much credit, but...

FROM Britain and from the USA letters have come into the office expressing gratitude for the part Peace News has been able to play in the past two months in stirring up public opposition to the H-bomb test.

Some of our readers have given Peace News more credit than is its due. From New York, the Secretary of the city's Campaign for World Government, writes:

"Profound gratitude for the vigorous British protest against the holding of the fearful tests on Christmas Island! I'm sure that your unwavering Peace News (for which I enclose my cheque for \$10) has sparked this. And it may encourage you to know that (despite militarist boasting to the contrary), a radio commentator in the USA recently noted that, due to the protests, the tests may be cancelled, or at any rate, modified."

A few days earlier, on March 25, a reader sent us £5 and expressed the view that we had "played a big part in building up the anti-H-bomb campaign."

One thing we do know. This office has been telephoned by journalists and news agencies of many countries seeking the latest information on anti-H-bomb activities.

A tribute to our efforts we would like to see followed all over the world is to be found in a short circular sent out to a wide circle of friends above the signature of Dr. George MacLeod of the Iona Community and accompanying a copy of Peace News:

"With my compliments—send a subscription for Peace News to them IF you want continued information on nuclear tests, etc."

May many more of our friends follow his example. We need more readers as well as £3,110 by December 31 to keep this paper in the forefront of the battle for world security.

THE EDITOR.

Contributions since March 28: £51 19s. 5d. Total since January 1, 1957: £389 4s. 8d. Please make cheques, etc., payable to Peace News Ltd., and address them to Lady Clare Annesley, Joint Treasurer, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.



A PENGUIN SPECIAL
JUST PUBLISHED · 2s 6d

Is Peace Possible?

asks Kathleen Lonsdale,
a leading Pacifist

What are the consequences of atomic
radiation?

Should we abandon H-bomb tests?

Where is the expanding population
of the world to live?

Is there going to be enough food for
everyone?

Will you feel secure when every nation
has nuclear weapons?

Is Civil Defence any use?

How can international law and order
be maintained?

Can arms do anything but destroy
the world?

Write for full list of books to

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time," concluded the speaker.

Lady Hilda Selwyn Clarke, Secretary, Fabian Colonial Bureau, emphasising some of the lesser-known facts relating to this "terrifying poverty" said:

"In 1954 the average income in this country was £300 per annum; in Jamaica it was £60; in Kenya £18; in Tanganyika £13; in Nigeria as a whole £21.

"On education in this country we are spending £12.5s. per head; in Ghana £1; Nigeria 3s.; Malaya 4s. 2d.; Kenya 8s. 6d.

LETTER FROM WESTMINSTER By Fenner Brockway M.P.

TEN years ago Britain was a great Asian Power. Our Viceroys and Governors, our Generals and Commissioners, controlled the fate of over 400 millions of Asian peoples.

Even the humblest copper coins of our currency included the title "Emperor of India" above the head of the British monarch.

The British Empire in Asia is now almost entirely liquidated. India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon enjoy independence. During the last few days Singapore has made a step forward (a somewhat cramped step) towards self-government. In August Malaya will become nominally independent. The old British Colonialism will remain only in Aden and Hong Kong, in Sarawak and North Borneo.



What has happened in Singapore is significant.

The British Government has resisted straightforward self-government here on two grounds. The first reason is that Singapore is a British military base of strategic importance for the Far East. The second reason is that the majority population in Singapore is Chinese, and there is a great fear that it will "go Communist."

A year or so ago negotiations between the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, and an all-party delegation from Singapore, led by glamorous Chief Minister Marshall, broke down on these issues. The British Government took the view that strategic considerations and the fear of subversion by the Chinese required that Westminster should still control not only the foreign policy and

hazardous fluctuations.

Practical questions

Fourth speaker of the conference was Sir Richard Acland, who confined his speech to advice, "drawn from my own failure," on the procedure of the Council.

Many practical questions were asked at the conclusion of the conference, of the Brains Trust panel of experts, most controversial being that of bi-lateral versus international aid. All were agreed that, however given, aid could not wait.

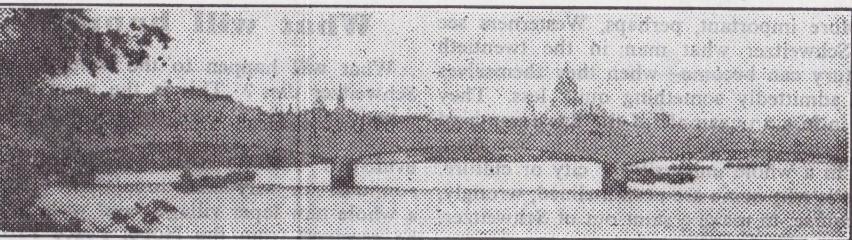
scription for Peace News to them if you want continued information on nuclear tests, etc."

May many more of our friends follow his example. We need more readers as well as £3,110 by December 31 to keep this paper in the forefront of the battle for world security.

THE EDITOR.

Contributions since March 28: £51 19s. 5d. Total since January 1, 1957: £389 4s. 8d.

Please make cheques, etc., payable to Peace News Ltd., and address them to Lady Clare Annesley, Joint Treasurer, Peace News, 3 Blackstock Road, London, N.4.



Lim has got his treaty

defence of Singapore, but even its internal security.

Since then Mr. Marshall has been replaced by Mr. Lim Yew Hock, still representing the Labour Front but a very different type of man.

Marshall is the popular public figure, a dynamic orator, temperamental, with all the arts of the stage and all the graces of the Press conference. Lim is the quiet, shrewd, practical executive, typical of the civil service rather than of political power.

Whilst Marshall went on a visit to Communist China (from which he returned impressed by economic construction but still a libertarian), Lim set out to prove that he and his colleagues could be trusted to subdue Communist subversion.

He adopted methods which many of us could not endorse.

He deported Chinese nationals whom he regarded as dangerous. He arrested trade union leaders whom he regarded as Communists. He broke a formidable strike of teenage pupils in the schools and suppressed their organisations. He did all this so effectively that he largely won the confidence of Mr. Lennox-Boyd.

When he returned to London a month ago to renew negotiations for self-government, the Colonial Office atmosphere was much more favourable.

Lim has got his treaty. Singapore is to become a self-governing State within the Commonwealth. But Mr. Lennox-Boyd has also got all the safeguards he requires for the maintenance of the British military base and for defence against Communist subversion.

In many ways the pattern of this very qualified self-government is new. Whilst Singapore is now to be designated as a "State within the Commonwealth," it will not have the status of India or Ghana and it is doubtful if it can become a member of the Commonwealth—still more doubtful if it can become a member of the United Nations.

Foreign policy and defence remain in British hands. Internal security will be controlled by a Council of three Singapore Ministers, three British representatives, and a Minister from Malaya to hold the balance. The British Government has the power to suspend the Constitution and to withdraw

● ON BACK PAGE



A Peace News reporter
visits Dr. Schweitzer

REFLECTIONS AT LAMBARENE

By Dr. Homer Jack

Lambarene, French Equatorial Africa.

Dr. HOMER JACK

WHY do people from many parts of the world come thousands of miles to Lambarene and finally take the two-mile trip in dugout canoe upstream to Dr. Albert Schweitzer's door? What is his magic, his universal appeal? His hospital village itself covers less than one-half square mile.

There are certainly more important areas in the world: Wall Street, a diamond mine, Fleet Street. Why does the world pay homage to Lambarene? What moves so many Westerners so completely about Albert Schweitzer?

It is not primarily because Schweitzer is a multiple genius—in New Testament research, in philosophy, in musicology. It is not primarily because Schweitzer has lived an intentional life—he knew what he wanted at 21 and has adhered to his life plan. It may be partly because he went to Africa at a time when helping so-called under-developed countries and continents was not popular.

Africa has a fascination to the secure Westerner. It may be partly because Schweitzer went to Africa to atone for what white men did to coloured men that Europeans and Americans identify themselves with Schweitzer. He is repaying a collective racial guilt.

“A universal man”

Yet there is something more. Europeans and Americans are fascinated with renunciation. Schweitzer denies that he made an act of renunciation when, at 30, he began the study of medicine to leave the intellectual world of middle Europe at the turn of the century. Most Westerners themselves don't want to renounce the conveniences and pleasures of this world, but all the same they are moved when they see an authentic case of renunciation in somebody else. To them, Schweitzer renounced a fruitful and comfortable career in middle Europe for a difficult and even dangerous career in middle Africa. This is one facet of the great interest in Schweitzer today.

IS PEACE

FOR many years past the pacifist movement has lacked an up-to-date handbook and there have been few books which it was possible to recommend to enquirers who wanted to understand more about the meaning of pacifism.

When American Quakers published *SPEAK TRUTH TO POWER*, the Standing Joint Pacifist Committee in London considered the possibility of a similar booklet written from the British standpoint and was very glad to know that, encouraged by the Peace Committee of the Society of Friends, Kathleen Lonsdale had undertaken to prepare such a statement.

We have all the more reason to be grateful to her for having expanded the original idea, and it is certainly not without significance that Penguin Books accepted her manuscript and that simultaneously in the USA, Canada, Australia and Britain the challenge contained in *IS PEACE POSSIBLE* will be issued to thousands of readers.

Kathleen Lonsdale explains that the book is an attempt to answer a question raised by the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, when a friend said to her “Do you see what the scientists have done now?” Her sense of corporate guilt and responsibility at the increasing misuse of much important scientific knowledge has led her to write in a personal way in the attempt to suggest what all who desire a peaceful world ought to be doing.

BEING REALISTIC

NO one will doubt the urgency of finding a solution to prob-

lems which keep the world under constant threat of war so long as they are unsolved, and Kathleen Lonsdale has done good service, not only to the pacifist movement but to the whole cause of peace, by showing that pacifism, so far from being impracticable when applied to national politics, does in fact offer a realistic alternative to the present policies in which no one really wholeheartedly believes.

The claim that total disarmament is realistic has the warrant of the Atlantic Declaration which stated: “All nations of

Kathleen Lonsdale concludes her introduction to *IS PEACE POSSIBLE* with these words:

It is an attempt to see the 300-year-old Quaker peace testimony against the background of modern science, of modern politics, of modern men and of future problems; to answer, if possible, the question “Yes, that is all very well. World war has become suicidal, and little wars may grow into big ones. Nobody wants war and everyone wants their own way. So what?”

the world for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the abandonment of the use of force,” and in effect Kathleen Lonsdale asks, “If sooner or later, why not now? And if all nations, why should not one nation start?”

As a scientist the stage is set for her, and no one can dispute her claim to know something about science—and science not only in the narrower sense of crystallography, which is her special sphere, but in the scientific approach to the revolutionary move-

A PERSONAL NOTE

PROFESSOR

Dame Kathleen Lonsdale was born in Southern Ireland in 1903 the youngest of ten children. She came to England at the age of five and was educated at Downside Elementary



A Quaker, she has travelled widely on peace missions on behalf of the Society of Friends, visiting Russia, China, India, Japan and Australia among other countries.

She edited the report of the Quaker Mission to Moscow, a mission which made an outstanding contribution to the lessening of cold war tension during the Stalin regime.

Today she is Professor of Chemistry and Head of the Department of Crystallography at University College, London.

"A universal man"

Yet there is something more. Europeans and Americans are fascinated with renunciation. Schweitzer denies that he made an act of renunciation when, at 30, he began the study of medicine to leave the intellectual world of middle Europe at the turn of the century. Most Westerners themselves don't want to renounce the conveniences and pleasures of this world, but all the same they are moved when they see an authentic case of renunciation in somebody else. To them, Schweitzer renounced a fruitful and comfortable career in middle Europe for a difficult and even dangerous career in middle Africa. This is one facet of the great interest in Schweitzer today.

More important, perhaps, Westerners see in Schweitzer what man in the twentieth century can become when they themselves are admittedly something quite less. They see in him an example of the finest mankind has produced. And this is all in one man, not in a whole university or city or culture. This is why some are even inclined, wrongly, of course, to make a saint out of Schweitzer.

Dr. Schweitzer attracts all types of people and that is why he is a universal man. Each person in the close Schweitzer circle brings a different need, gives his or her best, and receives a different fulfilment. Those who understand Schweitzer best admire him because he is a man, not a god. They know that, because he is a man, he is not infallible and indeed does make mistakes as

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or the nurses who quietly arose and took a tumbler and a piece of cardboard from a special place on a shelf. With some persistence, she caught the moth alive and then took it outside in the tumbler and released it. One tends not to crush ants or other insects at Lambarene and one never picks flowers for the table.

Every staff member seems to have one or more pets and the visitor feels strange because he is the only one who is not foster parent to a dog or cat or more exotic chimp, gorilla, or tropical bird. Yet Schweitzer's ethic of reverence for life is, above all, reverence for humanity. He feels that human beings must revere human life and men must work overtime to help their brothers.

What will happen?

What will happen to the hospital when Schweitzer dies? This is the most elusive question to which even Schweitzer's closest friends have no definite answer. There are evidences that he wants the hospital to continue—or why take three years to build a whole new leper village—and with money he received from the Nobel Peace Prize? Why rebuild some of the oldest buildings, as he has been doing? Why did he imply, as he has done at various times in the past decade, that a certain doctor might be his successor?

If he does mean to continue the hospital after his death, why has he not yet begun to train a successor? Whoever would be the medical administrator, the death in June, 1956, of Mlle. Emma Haussknecht took away one who would have been well fitted to help continue his policies.

In another sense, perhaps Schweitzer means to close the hospital when his life closes. He thinks of the hospital as his—not as an organisation, but as his very own. He is the very antithesis of "the organisational man."

Perhaps the hospital is the fulfilment of one man and it should die when this man dies. Perhaps any extension would be artificial, sentimental, and would become only an exploitation of his name for tourist or fund-raising purposes. Perhaps the French will take over the medical work in Lambarene.

The future of the hospital obviously depends upon Schweitzer's own wishes. Those who are closest to him insist that they do not know what his plans are in this regard. Fortunately, he is still young at heart, humorous and vigorous, though well past his 82nd birthday.

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Kathleen Lonsdale

Kathleen Lonsdale took her BSc in 1922 at Bedford College, London University, and her MSc two years later.

In 1927 she married Dr. T. J. Lonsdale, who is Principal Senior Officer in the Scientific Civil Service. Two years later she took her DSc, shortly before her eldest daughter was born (she now has one son and two daughters and is a grandmother).

As a convinced pacifist, Kathleen Lonsdale ranged herself with those who opposed conscription when it was introduced shortly before World War II. During the war she served a sentence in Holloway Prison following her refusal to register for fire-watching (she was already carrying out such duties in a voluntary capacity). Her prison experience enabled her to speak with authority on the question of penal reform and seven years later the Home Secretary appointed her to the Board of Visitors at Aylesbury Women's Prison.

The US Government were satisfied that the sentence was not a sign of "moral turpitude," for in 1947 the US Federal Health Service gave her a special Research Fellowship and she spent six months in the USA. During the same year she wrote a valuable Peace News pamphlet, "The Facts about Atomic Energy."

Nor did the Fellows of the 300-years-old Royal Society have any strong anti-pacifist views for in 1945 Kathleen Lonsdale shared with another woman the honour of being the first two of their sex to have earned the right by their scientific achievements to put the much coveted letters "FRS" after their names.

The British Section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom are proud to have her as their President and an active worker. She is a Sponsor of the Peace Pledge Union, a Vice-President of the Atomic Scientists Association, a body which seems to be a bridge between her peace activities and her professional life in which she is:

Chairman of the British National Committee for Crystallography; Governor of Bedford College, London University;

Member of the Council of the Society for Visiting Scientists.

She unceasingly encourages her fellow scientists to direct their atomic researches not to war and destruction but to the cause of peace and construction.

Speaking in London last week to a gathering of Congregational Churchwomen, she said that her visit to India impressed deeply on her mind the plight of the under-developed areas of the world.

"I arrived at a time when there was just a little grass. Women and children, pitifully thin, were gathering it to take to their animals because it was so precious."

At the close of her address—a powerful plea for an end to the wasting on armaments of resources which could be used to alleviate world poverty—the Chairman said: "God bless you, Dame Kathleen. And may He give you the strength and the courage to say these things the length and breadth of this land."

With the publication of her Penguin Book today, the message and influence of Kathleen Lonsdale takes on a new and wider dimension.

POSSIBLE?

STUART MORRIS REVIEWS
Kathleen Lonsdale's
new book

ments of the past 50 years and such problems as the uneven distribution of raw materials, the inequality of population density and living standards, over-population and, overshadowing all, the development of nuclear power.

FACING PROBLEMS

IN regard to the problems of over-population and living standards, there are many valuable facts to support the writer's contention that war cannot settle problems which are the result of world trends, and that because in a world in which the repercussions of action taken by one nation are so quickly felt everywhere, no nation can claim to do what it likes even with its own, and national sovereignty must therefore give way to real international co-operation.

So far as Communism is concerned, the writer points out that the average Asian does not care much about either Communism or democracy. His main desire is to be free from the danger of starvation, and he believes that Colonialism is a large part of the cause of his misery. In any case, as one Japanese woman put it to her:

"The fact has been too clearly vindicated to be ignored that Communism cannot be combatted with arms, especially in Asia".

Naturally, Kathleen Lonsdale has much to say that is of special value in relation to the development of nuclear power, which she admits terrifies her. She insists on the importance of the ordinary citizen being told the correct facts, so that each may be capable of exercising a responsible judgment and not just be carried away by emotions.

Many of the salient facts are given in this book, including those which show the difference between an A-bomb and an H-bomb, what is involved in the tests, and how unrealistic the plans for civil defence are.

Emphasising her intention to be realistic, she asks what would actually happen if an H-bomb were dropped on London, let alone twelve bombs strategically placed over Britain.

WHAT KIND OF WAR?

CHAPTER seven discusses in detail the four kinds of war which remain possible in the nuclear age

because she believes that not only could any good aspects of training be better attained in other ways, but that with increasing opportunities for service abroad the natural love of young people for adventure could be much better used in the constructive enterprises of real international service.

CALCULATED RISK

EXAMINING the attempts to secure a reduction of armaments, the author can feel no confidence in the success of any attempt to secure disarmament by agreement, and carries her readers on to the generally accepted necessity of taking risks in life.

Admittedly present policies are based on a calculated risk, so that there is nothing illogical or unrealistic in accepting the calculated risk of unilateral disarmament.

What, however, is essential is the recognition that we have not merely made mistakes, but sinned, and that therefore a radical change in our way of thinking is necessary.

The crowning folly is the supposition that it is essential for the sake of our prestige to develop and explode an H-bomb.

There is such a thing as moral strength and moral leadership which, so far from depending upon the possession of such destructive weapons, is denied by them. Having tried to face the political prob-

lems as realistically as possible, Kathleen Lonsdale is led to the conclusion that the world is doomed unless it abandons war, but that what delays such a fundamental change of policy is not only a traditional belief in violence but a distrust of non-violence as an alternative to it.

So, recognising that it is not possible to give a blueprint for what action should be taken against an invader by a nation trained

Quote

"I HAVE TRIED TO FACE POLITICAL FACTS. As I see it, this world is doomed unless it abandons war even as a means of enforcing peaceful co-operation and other forms of good national and international behaviour. Still more if it attempts to use war as a pseudo-legal means of preventing inevitable adjustments of populations and of standards of living.

"The attempt to combine gradual and agreed disarmament with a continuance of power politics has not succeeded and, it seems to me, might have been expected not to succeed.

"What should now be faced is the fact that new ways of dealing both with old conflicts and with new situations must be urgently sought, and that these new forms of action will involve new thinking."—From *IS PEACE POSSIBLE?*

YES! SAYS TOM WARDLE

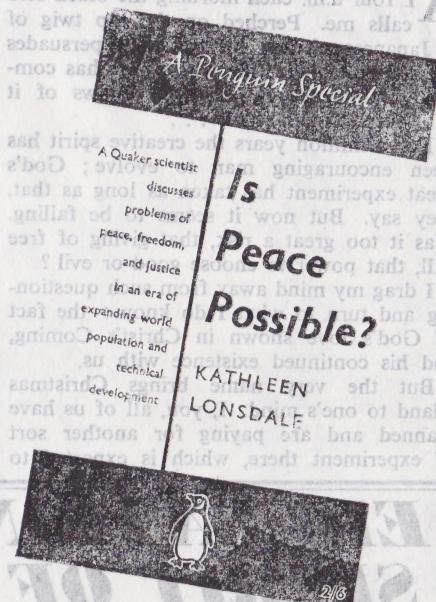
"The kids can save us if we give them a chance"

PEACE is not just possible, it is essential. For sixty-odd years now, ever since large-scale international war became a reality, men have been saying that sooner or later we should have to get rid of it, or it would get rid of us.

Well, that time has come. This is the end of the line. From now on, the struggle will be not alone between peace and war but between life or extermination for our species. What sort of a prospect is that to hand out to young people? To be young is to be very much alive, and to have a big stake in the future—marriage, kids, a worthwhile job, hobbies, something to live for. In five years' time today's Rock 'n' Rollers will be walking down the aisle, buying the furniture, reading up on baby books. For what? So that they can bring another missile-maker into the world? Or will the happy pair perhaps have to visit the doctor first to make sure they're not too radioactive to risk a baby?

The kids can save us if we give them the chance—not only from the dread of charring up our planet, but from the moral death that will go along with it. The directors of

April 18, 1957—PEACE NEWS—5



not to co-operate with evil, the book ends with some explanation of the meaning and possible use of non-violent resistance.

DO NOT HESITATE

I HOPE I have said enough to ensure that everyone who reads this appreciation will not hesitate to spend 2s. 6d. on buying at least one copy of *PEACE POSSIBLE*.

Every pacifist should read it to appre-

★ ON PAGE EIGHT

apparatus we now have for communicating beauty and knowledge—these make possible a world which is not simply released from drudgery, but a world where people can really afford to be human. The psychologist's dream of a free personality, the anarchist's dream of a free society,

The kids can save us if we give them a chance

PEACE is not just possible, it is essential. For sixty-odd years now, ever since large-scale international war became a reality, men have been saying that sooner or later we should have to get rid of it, or it would get rid of us.

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The kids can save us if we give them the chance—not only from the dread of charring up our planet, but from the moral death that will go along with it. The director of the nuclear missile station in America is a young fellow in his thirties, some of the leading engineers are in their twenties. What sort of teaching, what sort of example did they get ten years ago? Yes, just ten years ago!

The youngsters on the university dance-floors today will be in Harwell and the House of Commons almost before we've had time to snap our fingers. What are they being told about the world?

They want adventure, glamour, approval. Where do they get it from? Not from the politicians—they're either too timid or too self-seeking. From the Church? It's too mealy-mouthed and full of deceptions.

SOMETHING WORTHWHILE

The only place they've had anything like encouragement from, these past ten years, has been the recruiting office: "You're somebody today in the Army"; "Look at the prospects in the RAF"; "Nuclear engineering's the thing these days."

Here is opportunity, travel, good fellowship, but more important still, the sense of doing something worthwhile. Can we blame the kids if they're fooled, it's mighty effective publicity.

The most important thing to learn about youngsters is that they want to be for something. Being *against* things is all right, but if that's all you are, it leaves a sour taste in your mouth. It's all right to be against the bad things in order that you can be for the good things—but it's the good things that really count.

Right now we have an opportunity to show the kids something they can be for. Western Europe is going through a period of tremendous change. The old empires are slipping down the drain, the problem

of merely keeping our end up becomes immensely serious.

At the same time people want more than they have ever wanted before. Millions have come out of the slums into the sunlight. Tastes change, interests widen. Miners want Continental holidays, young marrieds want refrigerators; but more than this, they want a satisfying life. Though they may not know it, though they may even be afraid of it, they want freedom, beauty, usefulness.

The industrial strike is no longer merely an instrument of pressure to bring about wage increases, it is a way of expressing the huge frustrations that lurk in every worker's spirit. It is the working-man's Rock 'n' Roll: It is his protest, as the dance is the kids', against a society that has forgotten that it is made up of people, men and women and youngsters, and that whether the Government likes it or not, they matter.

Sooner or later the big bust-up will come. All that repression will break out. But how? It could be in war; it would not be the first time that men had gone to war to relieve the tension of boredom. TV may check it for some time, but not for ever.

GENUINE VISION

On the other hand, it could break out in a big, bold bid for peace. In fact peace has become the really imaginative, truly daring adventure. Once break out of the circle of fear, and limitless possibilities open up. The new world which our fathers dreamed of becomes again a genuine vision, not a pipe-dream.

What we now know of the art of living, the

apparatus we now have for communicating beauty and knowledge—these make possible a world which is not simply released from drudgery, but a world where people can really afford to be human. The psychologist's dream of a free personality, the preacher's dream of a spiritual man, the reformer's dream of a happy community: all these are now within our grasp, if we will but seize them.

We may never know perfection so long as we are bounded by our human condition, but at least we could live intelligently, humbly, creatively with our imperfections.

What is stopping us? The answer is simple, it is fear. You don't have to be a PhD to know that fear inhibits action, and that if we go on in this way, piling up H-bombs and rattling them in the face of whoever we happen to be afraid of, nothing good can come out of it.

WAR MUST DIE

The way to get peace is to try it. We are now trying the way of war and hoping that it will lead to peace. It won't. It never has done, and there is certainly no reason to believe that it is going to start now.

One hopeful sign is that the recruiting propaganda is beginning to wear a bit thin. The Services no longer have the pull they used to have, the glamour has gone a bit tawdry.

What is going to happen now? My bet is that if the peace movement can direct a strong positive appeal to young people it will not find them wanting in response. Let us tell them that they can build a new Britain, a morally-new Britain amongst other things, and beyond that even, they can build a new world.

Throughout history the world has constantly had to be built anew; but it was never more necessary, nor more possible, did we but see it, than today. But before that new world can be born, war must die.

ability of exercising a responsible judgment and not just be carried away by emotions. Many of the salient facts are given in this book, including those which show the difference between an A-bomb and an H-bomb, what is involved in the tests, and how unrealistic the plans for civil defence are.

Emphasising her intention to be realistic, she asks what would actually happen if an H-bomb were dropped on London, let alone twelve bombs strategically placed over Britain.

WHAT KIND OF WAR?

CHAPTER seven discusses in detail the four kinds of war which remain possible in the nuclear age and emphasis is laid on the danger of relying on the H-bomb to prevent a major war. So the problem develops into a consideration of international law and order, and Professor Lonsdale regards the attempt of nations to justify their actions in quasi-legal terms as one of the more hopeful signs.

The appeal to world opinion does recognise the moral force of law, and it is becoming increasingly clear that conflicts must be settled by reason on the basis of justice and not by force.

The dispute between Israel and the Arab States is dealt with in some detail and used to illustrate the main argument. The use of *armed* force as a police method in dealing with nations is being ruled out by the increasingly destructive nature of armaments. The UN force sent to Egypt with the consent of the Egyptian Government is an intermediate stage between the conception of a UN army and a genuine police force internationally recruited.

A UN army would be unnecessary in an unarmed world and useless or even dangerous in one armed with nuclear weapons. A real police force with international training and personnel could less easily be used for repressive measures.

The solution to the dilemma lies in the building up of a world opinion which universally rejects and renounces the use of collective and organised violence, and that involves the abandonment of power politics.

Kathleen Lonsdale, who herself served a term of imprisonment rather than accept conscription during World War II, refers to the evils of conscription and suggests a useful answer to the question so often asked by tribunals: "How do you suppose that Hitler could have been dealt with except by war?"

But she is not content to offer what might seem to be only destructive criticism

Unless we repent . . .

AT four a.m. each morning the black bird calls me. Perched on the top twig of a Japanese cherry, his whistling persuades me to look out at the world. He has complete confidence in what he knows of it . . . but it frightens me . . .

For a million years the creative spirit has been encouraging man to evolve; God's great experiment has taken as long as that, they say. But now it seems to be failing. Was it too great a risk, that giving of free will, that power to choose good or evil?

I drag my mind away from such questioning and turn to what I do know: the fact of God's love shown in Christ's Coming, and his continued existence with us.

But the very name brings Christmas Island to one's mind. I, you, all of us have planned and are paying for another sort of experiment there, which is expected to

Letters to the Editor

leather, bone, fur or feathers. Since making introduce Strontium 90 (bringer of leukaemia; cancer of the blood) into the stratosphere. The poison may stop up above the clouds or be blown by the winds to distant lands where it will fall with the rain and get absorbed by grass. Placid cows will unknowingly pass the Strontium 90 on to children as yet unborn.

Most of us have kept silent while Russia and America were testing their bombs. But now it is we who are cast for the part of torturer *unless we repent* and call off the test.—**MURIEL LESTER**, Kingsley Cottage, Baldwin's Hill, Loughton, Essex.

East German pen friends

I HAVE recently received letters from people of all ages and both sexes, from all parts of Eastern Germany, who would

like to correspond with people in England, in either the German or English language. They include many teachers and students at High and Secondary schools, besides housewives and office and factory workers. If any of your readers or their children would like to have the addresses of these pen friends, I shall be pleased to forward them from the following address.—**E. DIXON**, 36 Balliol Rd., Coventry.

Extensions of pacifism

I HAVE made three extensions of pacifism. Realising that all my fellow pacifists are in "danger" of making similar extensions, I would like to "warn" them.

I have extended my pacifism to include God's creatures as well as God's children. Therefore I refrain from eating meat, fowl and fish, and from using products made with

this extension of pacifism I feel an at-oneness not only with all human beings but also with all of God's other creations and with God.

I have extended my pacifism to include non-payment for war as well as non-participation in war. Therefore I live below income tax level, and avoid all other direct federal taxes by living without luxury items, amusements, etc. Since making this extension of pacifism I have been living in harmony with my conscience and experiencing the great freedom of simplicity.

I have extended my pacifism to include psychological violence as well as physical violence. Therefore I do not criticise, judge or harbour any negative feeling toward my brothers and sisters, knowing that those who are spiritually ill enough to do not-good things are in need of transforming love and prayer. Since making this extension of pacifism I have been able to talk about the way of love and peace to people from all walks of life and through the medium of all the news services—**PEACE PILGRIM**, Cologne, New Jersey, USA.

Peace Pilgrim has been touring America on foot urging peace and disarmament. For several years she has been speaking to crowds, in schools and churches, on the radio and has appeared on TV.

King George V said it . . .

WHEN in his pre-pacifist days Canon

Dick Sheppard volunteered for active service as chaplain to the Forces, his father, being on friendly terms with King George V, interceded with that monarch as apparently the health of Dick was hardly suited for the battlefields of France and Belgium.

King George in characteristic bluntness referred to Dick as "a bloody young fool."

I suggest this particular adjective having thus received kingly recognition should, instead of being held in repugnance, be more generally used as the only adequate descriptive term to set forth every aspect of our military friends' activities.

When Bob Smillie, the veteran miners' leader was heckled with the question "What did you do in the Great War?" Bob bluntly replied "I tried to stop the bloody thing."

I have found that in using this particular word to express the truth as I see it I have shocked people—it is such a wicked word to them. Yet the terrible deeds that word so fittingly describes is taken for granted.

Such objections to the word, I take it, are due to some people's intense humanity which seems to have got lodged in their ear drums. If we keep on witnessing, however, that humanity will get down into their hearts one day and they will loathe the deeds

EDUCATION THAT INSPIRED THE SPIRIT OF A NATION

Wilfred Wellock reviews

Christen Kold, The Little Schoolmaster who helped to Revive a Nation, by Nanna Goodhope. (Blair, Nebraska; Lutheran Publishing House, \$1.50; London; Housmans, paper 7s. 6d., cloth 10s. 6d.).

IN 1851 Christen Kold, son of a shoemaker, founded a Folk High School at Ryslinge, Denmark. He had £50, and the house which was to be turned into a school cost £150.

Kold was then 35, but such was his reputation as an educator that men like Bishop Grundtvig supported him with small sums. The School was duly opened with fifteen pupils, the number aimed at—all sons of peasants whose coming was an act of faith and sacrifice. Board, lodging and tuition for the full term of five months was £3, but it seemed a lot to parents who were in some doubt about the value of education for farmers' sons.

At the end of the term Kold was £20 down. He discussed his accounts with Bishop Grundtvig, and the only item Kold could suggest as being slightly extravagant was using 6 lbs. of sugar over five months for the entire school.

This heroic adventure was part of a spiritual and social revolution which had been initiated by Bishop Grundtvig, supported by a brave band of inspirational educators.

His aim was to free education from the bonds of a narrow, theologic formalism which cramped all the finer faculties, and thus the genius and personality of the Danish people. In other words, to free and inspire the spirit of his nation.

Grundtvig's work had been mainly in the towns and cities, especially in Copenhagen, whereas Kold, born and bred among peasants, whose needs he understood, set his mind on making education a means of

supported him won through,

The overflowing School which he founded, free of all debt, and paying its way without the aid of a State grant, the moral support of the Dowager Queen of Denmark, and the great concourse of devotees who attended his funeral, testified to the triumph of truth through the courage and devotion of a peasant who saw with amazing clearness that the major purpose of education is to teach people how to live.

BOOKS**THE TWILIGHT OF SOVEREIGNTY
World Government the final goal**

LESLIE ALDOUS (UNA Information Officer) reviews

Revolution on East River, by James Avery Joyce. (London, Abelard Schuman, 18s.).

EAST RIVER flows by the United Nations headquarters in New York. There, over the past ten years, James Avery Joyce has watched a slow but perceptible change in the whole character of UN.

What does this silent revolution mean? Our author has no doubt about the ultimate

body's decline. The rank and file of UN members, however, have won increased powers for the General Assembly.

The so-called "anti-colonial" and "neutralist" countries are determined that UN shall not become merely another instrument in the cold war. Military alliances, which are anachronisms in the atomic age, have tended to move outside UN. More and more thoughtful people are begin-

6 lbs. of sugar over five months for the entire school.

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Grundtvig's work had been mainly in the towns and cities, especially in Copenhagen, whereas Kold, born and bred among peasants, whose needs he understood, set his mind on making education a means of spiritual and social deliverance. Tradition demanded that he be a shoemaker, like his father, but his understanding plus his vision demanded that he direct his whole attention to teaching.

Kold had made a simple discovery, so simple that he could not understand why anyone should disagree with it. It was that *truth is life*, and thus that a school should be a door to *life*, a school of *living*. Education should awaken in the mind a sense of value, while to discover value is to discover truth which it is the purpose of education to teach. Truth is the way of life.

This whole concept was a basic revolution, it cut against the formalism of the Church, of teaching by way of reciting catechisms and learning by "rote." This method Kold denounced as choking the channels of truth by meaningless words and phrases.

Truth, Kold insisted, was the *living word*, whereas learning by "rote" was using dead words. God is Truth and Love, and He only lives in us in so far as truth and love are vital, conscious forces in the mind of the individual. It is not the words that matter, but the "living" quality of truth.

Natural as this may appear to many of us today, it is still suspect in many religious circles. Reason is still suspect whenever it would supersede faith. What reason can demonstrate is more effective than what is accepted by faith. Faith should be reserved for truth which cannot be demonstrated.

But a century ago the taking of this course meant a lifetime of persecution, of scandal-mongering, boycotting, perpetual struggle and poverty. Yet Kold and those who

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What does this silent revolution mean? Our author has no doubt about the ultimate answer: "National Sovereignty is on its way out and the Sovereignty of Man is on its way in."

True, much of the evidence, at first sight, appears to point the other way. Often, in the United Nations proceedings, setbacks as well as victories for Man have to be recorded. But already we have a different United Nations from that which was set up in 1945 at San Francisco. It is not the Charter which has changed. UN has changed round it.

The eroding process, steadily eating away at national sovereignty, is accelerating year by year. Mainly, this is because the smaller and middle-sized States realise the importance of UN to them. Great Power rivalries, reflected in the use of the veto in the Security Council, have led to that

body's decline. The rank and file of UN members, however, have won increased powers for the General Assembly.

The so-called "anti-colonial" and "neutralist" countries are determined that UN shall not become merely another instrument in the cold war. Military alliances, which are anachronisms in the atomic age, have tended to move outside UN. More and more, thoughtful people are coming to realise that sounder security can be achieved by developing the slower peaceful procedures of UN.

World Government is the final goal as Mr. Joyce sees it. But he is wise enough to understand that, unless we make the best use of interim measures, there may be no world to govern.

His book is an earnest appeal to the Western Governments to invest their future in UN instead of outside it. They should accept it as the corner-stone of their foreign policy from colonial emancipation to collective security, from technical assistance to atomic energy.

Universal non-violence may be difficult to achieve, but we can move towards it by placing less reliance on violence rather than more.

generally used as the only adequate descriptive term to set forth every aspect of our military friends' activities.

When Bob Smillie, the veteran miners' leader was heckled with the question "What did you do in the Great War?" Bob bluntly replied "I tried to stop the bloody thing."

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Such objections to the word, I take it, are due to some people's intense humanity which seems to have got lodged in their ear drums. If we keep on witnessing, however, that humanity will get down into their hearts one day and they will loathe the deeds described by the word.

These reflections are prompted by the news that one of Hitler's generals—a man named Speidel—is to command British troops in Germany.

When on the one hand we remember the terrible propaganda, so much of it false, made out against the German nation during the two world wars and now on the other hand, the latest steps of rearming the same German nation and calling to Englishmen to obey one of the ex-Nazi thugs (I use this word as a statement of fact and not to rekindle hatred since even he is a man to be loved in Christ's name) then I am forced, in order to sum up the situation to say—"Bloody fools all to believe such and then to act in this manner."—JOSEPH JACKSON, 19 Coombe Gdns., Ensbury Pk, Bournemouth.

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

During and since World War II, US Mennonites have produced more conscientious objectors than any other American Church or religious group. It is estimated that there are between 25,000 to 45,000 Mennonites in Russia.

The President of the local Liberal Association was one of the speakers at a well-attended public meeting at Woodford this month on "Which Way to Peace in 1957?" Representatives from the Peace Pledge Union and other local bodies spoke on their particular approach to peace-making.

Secretary of the US Army, Wilber Brucker reported to the House Armed Services Committee that forty per cent of the Army is stationed overseas, in 73 countries.

The three Scandinavian winners of the Lenin (ex-Stalin) Peace Prize (Dr. A. Andreen, Sweden; Prof. Felix Iversen, Finland; Pastor R. Forbech, Norway) sent a telegram to the Soviet Government urging withdrawal of their troops from Hungary.

Hungary has not yet accepted the offer of the International Voluntary Service for Peace to send a team of volunteers to assist the victims of the political upheavals.

From all corners of the globe, 30,000 young people will gather in Moscow for the sixth World Youth and Student Festival to be held from July 28 to August 11.

International Voluntary Service for Peace have moved from Pembridge Villas, and their new address is 72 Oakley Sq., London, N.W.1. In future the limited hostel accommodation will be reserved for IVSP members and work campers in transit.

Commencing in June, the Bulletin of the International Voluntary Service for Peace, appearing in the same format as previously, will become the English version of the Service

A new peace Pledge Union Group has been formed at Alton, Hants. Secretary is Phoebe Berrrow, "Hillcrest," Windmill Hill. Monthly meetings and local Press publicity are being arranged.

Civil International journal, and will contain an IVSP supplement.

The US Army has released for use by the Okinawans, 12,500 acres of land, retaining 72,000 acres for military purposes. The recent election of an anti-American Army official in Okinawa may have some connection with the US action.

India switched to the decimal system of coinage on April 1.

Kerala, the Indian State which has elected a Communist Government "is by far the best educated and most literate . . . and . . . most Christianised part" of India says James Cameron in the News Chronicle.

The present intention is to close Mageta Island, Makobe and Ngulot Detention Camps during the next six months," was the written reply on Kenya made recently by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Mrs. Irene White, MP (Lab., East Flint).

DIARY

SYBIL MORRISON

The Green Earth

As this is a free service we reserve the right to select for publication notices sent in. We nevertheless desire to make it as complete a service as we reasonably can, and therefore urge organisers of events to :
1. Send notices to arrive not later than Mon. a.m.
2. Include : Date, TOWN, Time, Place (hall, street); nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address).

Friday, April 19

LONDON, W.C.1 : 3.30 p.m.; Friends Int. Centre, 32 Tavistock Sq. Pacifist Universalist Service. Discourse by Rev. L. J. Bliss, "Christian Responsibility." Peace Pledge Union Religion Commission.

Sunday, April 21

LEYTONSTONE : 10.30 a.m.; The Green Man. Meet for Easter Ramble. Peace Pledge Union.

Tuesday, April 23

FULHAM : 7.30 p.m.; Concert Hall, Fulham Town Hall. Public Mtg. "No More H-Tests!" Geoffrey Taylor (Prospective Liberal Candidate, Yeovil), John Lovesder, AFC (National Chairman, Fellowship Party), C. D. Legon, BA, Chairman, Evan Hawkin, JP. Fulham Liberal Association.

RICHMOND : 8 p.m.; Vernon Hall, Vernon Rd., E. Sheen. George Ivey, "Local Government." PPU.

Wednesday, April 24

EPSOM : 8 p.m.; Lecture Hall, Upper High St. Any Questions on the Colour Bar as it Affects World Peace. Eileen Fletcher (Kenya), Mrs. G. C. Coleman (Southern Rhodesia), Joseph Murumbi (Kenya), Myles Fitzpatrick (West Indies). Chairman, Rev. Stephen Baker. Epsom and District Peace Fellowship. Alka Duncan, 55 Culverhay, Ashtead, Surrey.

Thursday, April 25

HAMPSTEAD : Mtg. of PPU Gp. cancelled due to Easter.

LEYTONSTONE : 8 p.m.; Friends Mtg. H., Bush Rd. Group Discussion. Peace Pledge Union.

LONDON, W.C.1 : 7.30 p.m.; 6 Endsleigh St. Arlo Tatum, "Psychology and Pacifism." PYAG.

Friday, April 26

LEEDS : 7.30 p.m.; Trinity Congregational Church Hall, Woodhouse Lane. Friends of Peace News in the North of England and those attending the Annual General Meeting of the Peace Pledge Union are invited to meet members of the Peace News Staff and Board. Peace News.

LONDON, W.C.1 : 7.30 p.m.; North Room, Conway Hall. John Lovesder, Ronald Malone, Fellowship Party; Sidney Parker, Bridge London Circle; Terence Chivers, PYAG. "Peace and Politics." Discussion.

Tuesday, April 30

ALTON : 7.30 p.m.; "Hillcrest," Windmill Hill, Gp. Mtg. Report on AGM and discussion, "Why I am a pacifist." Alton Gp. Peace Pledge Union.

LONDON, N.W.1 : 7.30 p.m.; Friends H., Euston Rd. "H-bombs and Humanity." Speakers, Frank Bewick, MP, Barbara Castle, MP, Reginald Reynolds, Dr. Donald Soper, Wayland Young and an Eminent Scientist. Chair, Col. Geoffrey Taylor. Reserved seats 1s. from Rex Phillips, 42 Domonic Drive, S.E.9. (SAE please) 600 unreserved seats. Nat. Council for Abolition Nuclear Weapons Tests.

Wednesday, May 1

HASTINGS : 7 p.m.; 78a Norman Rd., St. Leonards. Rev. A. G. Webb, "Pacifism—its place in the Christian life." Monthly Meeting. PPU.

Thursday, May 2

CROYDON : 8 p.m.; Purley Congregational Church Hall, Brighton Rd. Film, "Children of Hiroshima," Fellowship of Reconciliation.

Friday, May 3

CROYDON : 8 p.m.; West Croydon Methodist Church Hall, London Rd. Film, "Children of Hiroshima." Fellowship of Reconciliation.

LONDON, N.13 : 8 p.m.; Bowes Pk. Methodist Church. Hugh Brock, Editor of "Peace News." Adventures in Journalism. MPF.

*In April once there walked a young brave man
Who bore Life in his hand,
He gave it all, that lovely distant Spring,
And gives today to those that understand.
Courage and loving kindness were the flowers
He planted there for men;
They bloom on many a secret hill apart
But when shall all the earth be green again?*

— "For Easter," by Phyllis Vallance.

DURING the last weeks of March, when sunshine and soft warm winds anticipated the April burgeoning and rising sap, there were many pessimists who prophesied a cold and wintry Easter.

Even so, even if there were bitter winds and night frosts, snow or hail or rain; even if some flowers and fruits were withered, some blossom and crops blighted, the recurrence of spring cannot be prevented. Some may fall by the wayside, but the life of the world comes inevitably to its resurrection.

It is not only Christians who celebrate "the resurrection and the life" at this time of year; the Jews also celebrate their Passover, the time of the year when they set forth from enslavement, so long ago, to seek "the promised land."

The national instinct of man to respond to the world's revolving seasons is apparent in all countries; spring may come at different times, depending upon which side of the equator a country may be situated, but the recurring miracle of renewed life, of rising from the dead, goes on.

It has been left to mankind, in its madness, to threaten this natural resurrection.

If the Great Powers continue with their declared policy of possessing bigger and better nuclear weapons; if they persist in translating their belief in these weapons as a deterrent to war, into the practical terms of H-bombs and guided atomic missiles, there may very easily come a day when the earth will never more be green, when the sap will never again rise, the trees burgeon, nor the blossom riot on the branches, when the oceans, emptied of living creatures, will wash on barren shores, and the silent, still land will contain no human person.

for the call to arms involves these virtues as well as the inhuman cruelties of modern methods; but, never before has there been a call to sacrifice the human race itself.

Yet, this is the irrefutable consequence that may result from the present grim and appalling nuclear weapons race. To speculate in the chances of Governments being deterred by the sheer horror of these consequences is a monstrous and irresponsible gamble in human lives.

The bell tolls for all of us; we are mortal, and someday we shall die, but the spring rings in the news that life will go on; the rebirth of flowers, the regeneration of trees, marches beside the new-born lambs and the new-born babies.

There is no death. Or so we have believed. Religions of all kinds have preached this truth, and even those with no belief in the immortality of the soul have seen before their eyes, each spring, the sure evidence of life's renewal.

Tragically, it has been left to the countries of Christendom to introduce the weapon which, if used, will destroy even this eternal renewal, this miraculous recurrence of spring.

To argue that the Russians are not Christian and that it is all largely their responsibility does not stand up to the testimony of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It was the nations of Christendom who first used this monstrous method of total destruction.

The earth will only be green again when those who people it repent of this evil thing, and call upon their leaders to rely, not upon the strength of the H-bomb with all its inhuman cruelty, but upon the strength of the spirit with all its power of "courage and loving kindness."

Whether the winds be cold or warm, the sun hidden, or shining, the clouds of fear

April 18, 1957—PEACE NEWS—7

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from the dead, goes on.

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There have been many sacrifices made in wars, many heroic deeds and selfless actions,

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VEGETARIAN, 44 Osmond Rd., Hove, Sussex. Tel. 38030. B/B £3 19s. 6d., etc.

Pacifist Parties' activities

Terence Comerford was re-elected General Secretary at the AGM of the Labour Peace Fellowship recently and Clr. Allan Bullen continues as Treasurer.

The new National Council consists of Frank Allam, MP, Ian Arison, Denis Brian, Maurice Butcher, Leslie Cuming, Elsie Pracy, Ethel Watts, George Craddock, MP, Michael Godfrey, Ronald Keating, Reginald Moss, MP, Leslie Phillips, J. Lintott, J. R. Sandy, Richard West and Eva Zeigler.

It was reported that once again the Labour Peace Fellowship would hold meetings at the TUC and Labour Conferences.

The Observer (London) last Sunday published a letter from Ronald Mallone, Secretary of the Fellowship Party in which he reminded readers that "those wanting to go beyond 'suspension' of nuclear weapon tests (as in the Liberal Party petition), and to work for the 'abolition' of all nuclear tests," could obtain particulars of a petition to that effect issued by the Fellowship Party from 141 Woolacombe Rd., London, S.E.23.

PEOPLE DOING THINGS

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A series of sermons in preparation

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Sundays at 6.30 p.m., until April 21

APRIL 21

The Triumph of Jesus

PROTEST AGAINST H-TESTS "Death Stands at attention"

by HAROLD DAVIES MP

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Lim's Treaty • **FROM PAGE THREE**

self-government (as it did in British Guiana) if external, defence or security interests are threatened.

Singapore national dignity will be recognised by the appointment of a Malayan-born representative of the Queen instead of a British Governor. He will be supplemented by a British Commissioner, who is likely to retain considerable influence.

The one substantial advance is in the composition of the Legislature. The official and nominated members are to go: the 51 members will be entirely elected. The head of the Government will be known as Prime Minister instead of Chief Minister.

On one interesting point agreement was not reached. Mr. Lennox-Boyd insisted that no one known to have been engaged in subversive activities shall be eligible for election to the first Legislature under the new Constitution. Lim and his fellow-delegates protested to the last against this and finally only signed the treaty under protest. In fact, there are less than a dozen persons detained as subversive. "We can fight them and we feel it is wrong to debar them from the contest," said Lim. This was a healthy demonstration of belief in democracy.

Whilst the delegation has been in London I have had more than one discussion with its leaders on the difficult question of the Communist threat in Singapore. Lim justified the repressive actions for which he has been responsible on the ground that the Communists do not believe in democracy and that if they came to power they would destroy liberty.

I suggest that his own reply to Mr. Lennox-Boyd provides the answer to this dilemma. He was confident that the democratic parties can defeat the Communists politically. If the democrats in Singapore not only win the elections but "deliver the goods" after the elections, there need be no fear of totalitarian dictatorship gaining power.

Is peace possible?★ **FROM PAGE FIVE**

ciate its challenge and be encouraged by its conclusions, and should then pass it round the circle of his or her friends.

"NO" TO POLITICAL CONTROL OF DANISH FOLK HIGH SCHOOLS

POLITICAL control over the Danish **From HAGBARD JONASSEN**

Folk High Schools has been rejected following public controversy about the opinions of a pacifist Principal.

In 1953 Svend Haugaard, the Chairman of Aldrig mere Krig, the Danish section of the War Resisters' International went with a delegation to the Soviet Union.

There he met an American woman journalist, who, some time later, wrote a book in which she claimed that he had said that he would prefer a Russian occupation of Denmark to another world war. This has sparked-off a controversy in Denmark which has ended with questions being raised in the Danish Parliament.

A conservative Danish magazine found the passage in the American journalist's book and presented it to the public in January. This started some discussion in newspapers. Svend Haugaard by profession is the Principal of a Folk High School. His school—as all other Folk High Schools—is given some financial support by the State. Some of the people who discussed Svend Haugaard wanted the Government to stop the financial support, arguing that it was not the task of the Government to support pacifism.

School, one of the best
The school is also supported by the county council. At the last meeting of the council a socialist member proposed not to give further support to the school, pending an investigation. Svend Haugaard replied that the council could do as it wished but he refused to answer questions. A newspaper then asked the State Supervisor of the Folk High Schools for his opinion. He replied that until now, financial support for the school had been given without conditions and without control of the opinions of the Principal and teachers. In his estimation Svend Haugaard was one of the finest Principals in the country, and his school was one of the best.

A Member of Parliament then asked the Minister of Education whether he was of the opinion that financial support from the

Government or other authorities ought to be followed by control. He was referring to the Svend Haugaard case.

The Minister's answer was a clear "No." "We are not going to control the political opinion of the leaders of our Folk High Schools," he said.

Halt H-tests

□ **FROM PAGE ONE**

scientists in this country to point out these things to every man, woman and child, so that the people of this country could put a stop to it, reports Margaret Brooks.

On the other side of England, in King's Lynn, Norfolk, the Town Hall has been taken for a meeting against nuclear weapon tests.

Dr. Montagu Clifford of Cambridge University Extra-Mural Department will give a purely factual talk on fall-out. Dr. Nora Johns, Assistant Schools Medical Officer will be in the chair and will be supported by Dr. Wells, consultant radiologist for North Cambridge and West Norfolk.

Several local clergymen have expressed interest and we hope that some of them may join us," Miss Viva Samuel told Peace News last week.

Three British national newspapers, *The News Chronicle*, the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Daily Herald*, continue to express opposition to the tests and are publishing many letters from readers supporting their policy.

On Monday the *News Chronicle* published the following letter from Robert Davis, Chairman of the Friends Peace Committee (Quakers):

"On behalf of the Peace Committee of the Religious Society of Friends I write to express our warm appreciation of your leading article urging the British Government to take independent and unilateral action in abandoning the hydrogen bomb tests. If the vicious circle of fear and suspicion is ever to be broken, one of the Powers concerned must take the initiative. We pray that the honour of doing this may rest with our own Government."

PROTEST LETTERS

The BBC Woman's Hour Programme has been swamped with protest letters and has

Christ is risen

An Easter message for Peace News readers from Metropolitan Nikolai

Dear Brothers in Christ!

Celebrating the great and holy day of Easter, we experience again the refreshing creative power of His command "Love one another" (John 13.34).

There come back to us the words of the ancient prophet "How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together" (Psalm 133.1).

But love and a sense of community between people, which were once only aspirations of the peoples of the world, are now realities through the Firstborn into Life, who has conquered death, and are the basis of man's existence.

"Old things are passed away; behold all things are become new" (2 Cor. 5, 17). The new command of love has made both ordinary man, the Christian and whole Christian peoples deeply conscious of the need to serve the cause of reconciliation. Contemporary man, uncertain in his soul, and all the nations torn by quarrels will find encouragement, now as always, in the words full of blessing and love: "Peace be unto you."

Let there be no dying out of our efforts to fulfil our human and Christian duty to work for the reconciliation of people for the good of all mankind and for a brighter future.

May God send down His rich grace on the Church of Great Britain and every blessing on its great people.

With love in Christ,—NIKOLAI, Metropolitan of Krutitsky and Kolomna, Moscow.

"Rockets spell danger"—LPF

AT the Annual General Meeting of the Labour Peace Fellowship, held at Hope House, Westminster, on Saturday, Victor Yates, MP, was once again re-elected Chairman of the National Council.

In his Chairman's address, Victor Yates, MP, appealed to members to make greater efforts for the cause of peace, and for the vital role of the Fellowship within the Labour Movement.

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Briefly

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Is peace possible?

* FROM PAGE FIVE

ciate its challenge and be encouraged by its conclusions, and should then pass it round the circle of his or her friends.

Non-pacifists who really want to understand more of a possible alternative to present policies, will find in it not so much the statement of a case for pacifism on Christian grounds, which Kathleen Lonsdale argues so well, but a frank examination of the problems which confront us all and an honest attempt to find a solution for them.

I hope that the large sale will be one way of expressing our gratitude to Kathleen Lonsdale, and of encouraging not only Penguin Books but other publishers and editors to realise that there is an effective challenge in pacifism which people do want to know more about.

The soldier who jeered came back to apologise

THE Hungary-Egypt Pilgrimage hopes to reach Northampton on Sunday, Bedford on Tuesday, London on April 27, and Canterbury (via Gravesend, Rochester, Sittingbourne and Faversham) on May 4.

"So far, while there has not been great numerical support, the Pilgrims have been most impressed and encouraged by the extreme kindness and helpfulness of all those they have met," Brian Cowlishaw of the Hungary and Egypt Pilgrimage and Relief Association told PN last week.

He described a young Army corporal on a motorbike who after jeering as he passed, within a few minutes returned and apologised, showing interest in the project.

"Perhaps we have made our first impression, and caused one more to think more deeply about the need for international good will and peaceful co-existence," Cowlishaw said.

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Briefly

The Japanese Government has again asked Russia to suspend nuclear tests.

A special committee of the Government of Ghana will study proposals for dealing with South Africa's continued defiance of the UN on apartheid, treatment of Asians and South-West Africa. These proposals, made by Rev. Michael Scott, will be reported in detail in next week's Peace News.

Funds are being raised in India to enable David Graham, ex-prison English conscientious objector, and Ian Dixon, past-Secretary of the Pacifist Youth Action Group, to go to Japan to join the protest fleet against British nuclear tests on Christmas Island, it was announced in New Delhi Tuesday. They have been in India working with the land gift movement and at a leper colony.

Indonesian protest: the main points of the note of protest to Britain against the H-test have had to be held over until next week.

MORE LETTERS

Kashmir

FRANK HORRABIN has certainly widened the area of discussion so vastly that the Kashmir problem becomes a minor issue. If, as he suggests, we were both wrong twenty years ago, India should never have been granted independence and Nehru (whom I, too, still "admire and respect") would not be in a position to decide the future of Kashmir or anywhere else.

We should, in fact, be "sitting on the safety valve" of Indian self-determination. And, in spite of the heavy price paid for Indian freedom, I still think that the price of sitting on the safety valve would have been even greater.

I do not, of course, base my objection to

imperialism on such calculations—and neither did my old friend and teacher, Frank Horrabin, when he gave me, through his maps and writings, my lessons in colonial history, back in the 'thirties.

But, since Frank Horrabin now finds it "shocking" to prefer a democratic settlement to one by *force majeure*, I am bound to admit that I too am "shocked" at such views from such a champion of freedom.

If he is now converted to other opinions I do not expect to change his mind. I write only for the sake of those whom he may now influence in such a way as to destroy any part of his own life work. And the same applies to Nehru.—REGINALD REYNOLDS, 20 Jubilee Place, London, S.W.3.

Moscow.

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In his Chairman's address, Victor Yates, MP, appealed to members to make greater efforts for the cause of peace, and for the vital role of the Fellowship within the Labour Movement.

During the discussion, most of the speakers expressed concern at the Government's intention of testing the H-bomb, and the need for the whole Labour movement to organise demonstrations and meetings up and down the country.

A number of resolutions were approved including the following:

"The Labour Peace Fellowship opposes the decision of the British Government to allow Britain to become an atomic rockets base. We believe this spells danger for this country and is a further barrier to any initiative by Britain to ease the East-West power struggle and an obstacle to British disarmament."

It also welcomed the decision of the Parliamentary Labour Party in calling for a postponement of the British H-bomb test, and believed that the Labour Party should insist that Britain gives a moral lead to break the disarmament deadlock by abandoning the testing and manufacture of thermonuclear weapons.

PACIFIST FORUM

on the last Thursday of each month
YOUR QUESTIONS answered

by
Members of the Standing Joint Pacifist
Committee

THURSDAY, APRIL 23

6.45 p.m.,
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PANEL WILL INCLUDE

ROBERT DAVIS FPC
FRED MOORHOUSE FoR
STUART MORRIS PPU
SYBIL MORRISON PPU

ALLEN SKINNER Peace News

Non-pacifists welcomed